## THE CRAFT.

The History of Ancient and Modern Masonry.

Struggles and Successes of the Fraternity.

## TRADITION AND FACT.

An Interesting Communication from Grand Master Elwood E. Thorne.

The Programme of the Celebration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In view of the great interest which at the present moment attaches to the subject of Masonry I cheerfully respond to your request to prepare an article consonant with the occasion, although I should jeel more satisfied with the task if it were not performed amid the pressure of the many official duties incident to the approaching meeting of our Grand Lodge and the dedication of the new Masonic Temple. Of the ORIGIN OF MASONRY

it has been elequently said by our emment brother, De Witt Clinton, "It is lost in the abyss of the past. No historic records, no traditionary accounts can with certainty point out the precise time, the place, or the par-ticular manner of its commencement." There can be but little question, however, that at a remote period, so distant as to have eluded the search of the archicologist, the craft was in vigorous existence, illustrating then as well as now the cardinal principles of the Order and leaving its impress upon society and the arts. Many theories upon this subject have been advanced by distinguished Masonic scholars, out they have penetrated only a field of vague conecture. The archives or Jewish history, however, furnish many data which enable us to trace to the age of Solomon that higher knowledge of the Masoulcart which subsequently was recognized as its foundation and to the present time is represented in the sacred symbolism of the Order. I cannot do better in this connection than quote from the address of Grand Master General J. B. Kersnaw, of South Caroling, at the laying of the sorner stone of the Masonic Temple in Charleston n 1871. Referring to early Masonic history, he

About the year 1440, after the Deluge, or 1012

"About the year 1440, after the Deluge, or 1012 B. C., in the fourth year of his reign, Solomon, King of Brael, took measures to erect

A TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM, to be devoted to the service of the God of his fathers, as had been commanded to his inspired and distinguished predecessor. David. He invoxed thereto the assistance of his friend and assignate the assistance of his friend and assignate the assistance of his friend and assignbor, Hiram, King of Tyre. It is well known that the people of ancient Tyre and Sidon excelled in the knowledge of the arts and all works of elevated taste and skill. The term "Sidonan' was the synonym of whatever was truly clegant. Especially did they excel in their perfect knowledge of all that was soin and great in ornamental architecture. For this knowledge they were probably indebted to the Dionyslack, who, at the ionian dispersion, entered the provinces of Asia Minor and eneirced its cities with temples, shrines and palaces, the rums of which still constitute the chief attraction of Eastern travel. Whence the Ionians derived this exquisite art we know not. They were the descendants of Javan, sometimes called lon, the son of Japast, who, after the dispersion of the Noachiau, settled in Greece. It may be that he carried with him from Babel a higher knowledge of the Masonic art than did his companions, or was more careful to transmit it. Be that as it may, it is certain that the biomysiacs possessed this superior skill and that the men of 1yre rivalled them in their attanment. To their science and architectural skill its attributable the marvelions perfection of Solomon's Temple, which is superior skill and that the men of 1yre rivalled them in their attanment. To their science and architectural skill its attributable the marvelions perfection as and the assistance of the science and architectural skill its attributable the marvelions perfection as more than as a content hadions, not for its vast proportions and massive strength, but for its exceeding beauty affice.

Supreme Archite

remple the number more than 150,000), but also to bind them together upon the principle of a co-operative and mutual aid society—to make the lodges schools for instruction in philosophy, morals and religion, as well as in science, he instituted degrees whereby the meritorious were rewarded as they improved in knowledge and virtue. To crown the nighest ambition of the crait-men he promised to reward the faithful by the communication of some nigher and more sacred truth, the possession of which was to conter apon the fortunate recipient the highest possible claim to the consideration and respect of all good men and Masous, wheresoever dispersed. What was that ineffable and mysterious truth, to the attainment Temple (in number more than 150,000), but also to nate recipient the highest possiols claim to the consideration and respect of all good men and Masons, wheresoever dispersed. What was that inefiable and mysterious truth, to the attainment of which the Temple craitsmen looked forward as the ample reward of seven years' probation of faithful and assiduous service? To understand this it will be necessary to resort to the archives of faithful and assiduous service? To understand this it will be necessary to resort to the archives of Jewish instory. Among that ancient and nighty favored people the ominide name of Deity was never uttered save by the High Priest alone, once a year, when he entered within the well, on the day of explation. The sacred Tetragrammation of Pythagoras, the four-ict ered name of Jehoval, was substituted by the term Adonal. The true home was lamiliarly spoken of as the uncommunicable. Josephus tells us that this name was not known until revealed to Moses in the widerness, and that he dared not utter it in the hearing of the people; that the knowledge of it was lost through the wickedness of man. There has been a question whether the word itself was lost, or its meaning or the manner of its delivery. Certain it is termed by the Jews Shem-Hamphoreta, the unuterable name. It was a common belief among that people that this name was of such sovereign afficacy as to enable the possessor to cure discases, work miracles, and jorciell inture events. Some of them supposed the power of Jesus Christ to work miracles, and jorciell inture events. Some of them supposed the power of Jesus Christ to work miracles, and jorciell inture events. Some of them supposed the power of Jesus Christ to work miracles, and jorciell inture events. Some of them supposed the power of Jesus Christ to work miracles, and jorciell inture events. Some of them supposed the power of Jesus Christ in some jorn the knowledge of the honology of the candida.

The Essential Point of Masonar.

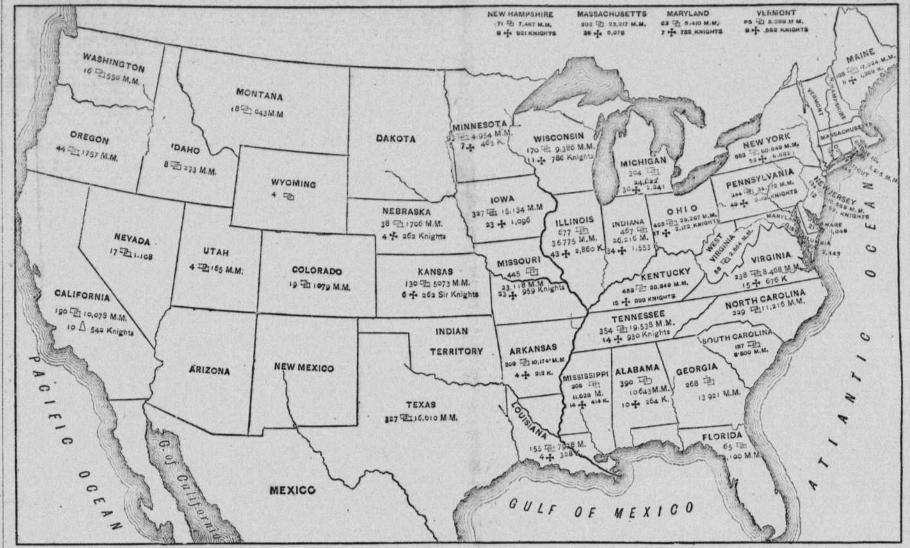
"The Essential Point of Masonar.

"The Essential Point of Solonnon, and that he determined to Masous, wheresoever dispersed. What was that ineffable and mysterious truth, to the attainment

to the trust reposed.
"We do not assert that we possess the knowledge of

"If such knowledge existed among us it would be as a sacred and inviolable trust, ever to be conceiled and never revealed unlawfully. It our traditions do not contain this knowledge they at least account satisactority for the mystery in which it is still veiled, and hold out to the latterful master, as a reward of dilegar research, a roal Which it is still velled, and hold out to the lattitude master, as a reward of diligent research, a good hope of its disimite attainment. We do assert, however, the theological character of Free-masonry. That, whether or not religious truth ponstituted the essence of speculative Masonry in the age of the Admittes and the Nozdolaw, such say been its character since the time of Solomou. It is not a system of mystical morality, irreligious, it is not a system of mystical morality, irreligious, it has its lighter than the solution of the state of th

## MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.



The above map illustrates the broad domain now occupied by the Masonic fraternity of the United States. But for greater convenience, and aside from our bird's-eye view, we add the following table, showing the number of Blue Lodges, Master Masons, Encampments and Knights,-

| State. Lo  |  |   | Encamp-  |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Alabama  | dges.  | M. M.   | ments.   | Knights   |
|  | 390  | 10,643  | 10   | 26  |
| Arkansas   | 309  | 10,170  | 4  | 21:   |
| California   | 190  | 10,078  | 10   | 54  |
| Cotorado   |  | 1,079   |  |   |
| onnecticut   |  | 14,845  |  | 1,33  |
| Pela ware  | 21   | 1,046   |  |   |
| ols. of Columbia   | 19   | 2,443   | -  |   |
| florida  | 65   | 2,100   | -8   |   |
| Georgia  |  | 13,921  |  | 36/   |
| dano   |  | 273   |  |   |
| Illineis (   | 177  | 36,775  | 43   |   |
| Indiana 4  | 67   | 26,216  | .24  | 1,563   |
| le us a tivence link   |  | onnection   | on hetw  | reen the  |
| It is a fiving link  | ent Is   | raciites  | and the  | modern  |
| it is a flying link  | ent Is<br>lociati  | on of   | and the  | modern<br>endering  |
| It is a living link<br>theology of the anci<br>Christian. An ass<br>honor and homage to<br>obedience to one an   | ent Is<br>lociati<br>lo one<br>a the   | on of<br>ond the<br>same m  | and the  | modern<br>endering<br>God, and<br>v. Let i  |
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| It is a living link<br>theology of the anci-<br>Christian. An ass<br>honor and homage to<br>be dience to one an<br>not be supposed, ho<br>of Judaism. Mason  | ent Is<br>lociati<br>loche<br>d'he<br>wever  | on of<br>ond the<br>same m<br>, that !<br>cepts th  | and the both, respectively. The same doral law Masonry he truth  | modern<br>enderns<br>God, and<br>v. Let i<br>is a sec<br>as held  |
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| tt is a living link theology of the anci-<br>Christian. An ass<br>honor and somage to<br>be defence to one an<br>not be supposed, ho<br>of Judusm. Nais-<br>by Solomon. All ad<br>was the true late,<br>shadowed the grees<br>halon winch is to el-<br>ends of the earth.' | ent Is sociati to the dene wever try ac mit ti That t tru xtend Solo ard   | racites on of and the same in the tree of | on betwand the both, re- same soral law dasonry he truth aith of bodied bat unit the isles and all the fulfill the second solutions.   | reen the modern endering God, and v. Let i is a sec a sa held Solomor or fore versal rees to the he faith ment of |

prophecy, and the types and shadows of the Hebrew law and history, in the person of one that was to come. Divesting this system of all that was ceremonia, ritualistic and peculiar to Judaism, he curranted its essential and fundamental truths upon the Masonic system which he established, thereby giving it that universal, that catholic character which adapted it and made it acceptable to the many strangers and loreigness who composed so large a proportion of the Tempie workmen. This catholicity is still the boas of Masonry. If our Hebrew brethren look for the infilment of the law and the prophets in the Messiah to come they are none the less our brethren accepts the Carlstian bro her looks back to Bethlenem, to Nazareth, to Getssemane and to Caivary and sees there that fulfilment in the Prince of the House of David.

"The history of Masonry baving been thus incidentally traced to the point at which it acquired its most sublime and elevated character, it remains briefly to sketch what we know of its career to the present day. It is said that for 500 years after the building of the Temple Masonry chiefly figureshed in Egypt, a country with which Solomon and formed a most relendly siliance by interpret. The instroy of masonry naving open tau shich technicity traced to the point at which it acquired its most sublime and elevated character, it remains briefly to sected what we know of its career to the present day. It is said that for 500 years after the building of the Temple Masonry chiefly to sected what we know of its career to the present day. It is said that for 500 years after the building of the Temple Masonry chiefly discovered their shares and machination, for many corners, the Greenan philosopher, there innitiated into its mysteries, introduced it into Greece, at Crotona, and there into Western Europe. It is traced, distorically, in the lourth, fifth and sixth centuries of the Unitsian era, when the ferait was patronized by Popes and other eminent ecclesiastics. It received a great impetus in the year 557 55. Austin arrived in England with a number of Masons and under his charge in 604. It languabed during the reign of the Heptarony, and so continued until the time of Athels brother, to revise the ancient constitutions, broutler, to revise the ancient constitutions, reaffirm the landmarks and make them of perpetual and undistrable obligation. From this convectation Masonry is derived in an uninterrupted succession of lodges. During the interventing period thas numbered in its ranks, many of the most distinguished men of every age, and even proud monarchs of England."

Of the bistory of Masonry

It is scarcely necessary to give more than a brief outline. In fact, its beginning is likewise involved.

outline. In fact, its beginning is likewise involved in so much uncertainty that to attempt to fix a date exactly might lead to useless discussion. We do know, however, that in 1729 the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, (London) issued a deputation to Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, as Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The first printed evidence of the introduction of Freemasonry in America is in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of December 8, 1730, printed by Benjamin Franklin, who publishes as follows :-"As there are several lodges of Freemasons erected in tols province, and people have lately been much amused with conjectures concerning them, we think the lollowing account of Free masonry from London will not be unacceptable to

Then follows a letter on the purported "Mystery," Ac. Subsequently, in 1732, Renjamin Franklin became a Mason, and later was elected to the office of Grand Master. In, 1733 a lodge was established in Boston. Before the Revolutionary War the number of lodges materially increased and the ranks of their members received large accessions. After the evacuation of Philadeiphia by the British a Masonic procession was ordered by the Grand Master to take place "on the 28th of December, 1778, to meet at the college and go to Carist church, where a sermon will be preached by a reverend brother and a cellection made, to be laid out in the purchase or wood and other necessaries for the relief of the poor at this inciement season." Among those who assembled was "our illustrious prother, George Was ington, Esquire, supported by the Grand Master and his Deputy. The collection amounted to £400." In 1786 decisive steps were taken to cease dependency in any manner on the Grand Lodge of England. In 1789 the oath of office was administered to President George Washington, on the occasion of his inauguration by Chancellor Robert Livingston, then Grand Masser of New York. [The Bible used on that occasion, together with the inscription therein, was described in our columns

on Wednesday.—ED. HERALD.]
It will be remembered that Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington, and the gavel used by him on that occasion is now held in sacred reverence by the Potomac Lodge of Virginia. His Masonio aprou is kept by the Grand of Pennsylvania in the Temple Louge at Philade phia. The fact is not generknown and is, therefore, worthy of repetition in your columns, that resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge

for its Grand Master, but the national body was never created. In 1827 the fraternity suffered from a widespread

ANTI-MASONIC EXCITEMENT, which originated from local causes, and eventually gave tone to political organizations; but it was not long before the wave of popular seeling subsided and the Order became stronger than

During the period referred to, the State and country were all ablaze. For a man who had the courage to avow himself a Mason, there was no safety. Churches were dissolved; business interrupted, lamilies were divided, and lodges were swept away. It is not the first time, however, that the institution had suffered from prejudice and misunderstanding. Even the Popes and the fathers of the Church have published anathemas

against the fraternity.
So recently as 1865, the following strong language was published in the Giornale di Ro It emanated from the present Apostolic Chair, and was delivered in secret conclave:-

VENERABLE BRETHERN—Among the numerous tricks and artifices with which the enemies of the Christian name dared to attack the Church of God and endexored to shake and crowd by efforts which the cause of truth does not require, must be enumerated that outcast society, commonly called Freemasonry, which, at first, hiding itselv in hight and darkness, has at last come out that outcast society for the universal destruction of reliinto daylight for the universal destruction of reli-

It will thus be seen that throughout the world opposition exists to our Order in an organized form, at once aggressive, powerful and not to be despised. Yet, in the language of the preface to the old constitution, "If anything could have escaped the censures of this litigious age, if the most inoffensive set of men in the world could be tree from satire or sarcasm, one would have thought the ancient and noble society of Freemasons should have been the men. What have they not to recommend them to the world and gain the favor and protection of wise and honest men ?" And this brings me to a brief consideration of the questions, WHAT IS MASONBY?

and what constitutes a good Mason? First, Mason-ry is the bandmaid of peace, the good Samaritan by the wayside, the nurse in the hospital, the friend in distress, the helpmest of the widow and the orphan. Its corner stone is charity in its broadest sense; its compass is the Bible, and its Grand Master the Almighty, Second, the true Mason walks hand-in-hand with the true worshippers at the shrine of the Holy of Holles. In his own way be opeys the lessons of ritual, symbol and embiem, and these teach, with solemn power, obedience to God, respect to law, reverence for religion, and a recognition of all the awest proprieties of life. Upon the altar of every lodge the Mason finds the inspired volume, and no wan can stand before that altar who professes disbellef in the wisdom or authorship of the Sacred Book. Masoury, therefore, is the sister of religion. Nay, it is in one sense itself religion; but it does not usurp the place, the offices or the functions of the Church. It seems no control of conscience, no measurement of the soul by creeds, and no excellence that does not spring from the contemplation of divine truths and the practice of every virtue.

ELWOOD E. THORNE. Grand Master, New York.

ORDER OF THE PARADE. The following is the programme or the order in which the participants in the great Masonic procession on Wednesday will be arranged. From it a better idea of the magnitude of that array can be gleaned than from any wordy description. It will be a display of men, of regalias and of semimilitary manceuvres, executed by civilians, such as was never seen in this country, or, indeed, in any other country. While in any other case is would be invidious to call attention to one organization in a proin 1780, recommending the formation of a General osssion comprising many organizations, it is Grand Lodge on this Continent, with Washington proper here to remark that the evolutions of St.

John's Commandery, No. 4. of Philadelphia, will probably be well worth close attention. It is adnitted by every Freemason, and especially by the Knights Tempiar, that the Philadelphia Com-mandery is too best drilled Masonic organization in this country.

Encamp-ments. Knights.

2.172 5,131

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The programme has been arranged with great care by the Chief Marshal, R. W. Henry Clay Preston and his assistants, and is now first made public. Circulars embracing it will be despatched to those specially interested at once :-

DEDICATION

DEDICATION

MASONI: HALL,

New York, Wednesday, June 2, 1875,

ORDER OF THE DAY.

R. W. Charles Boome, Grand Marshal

The following streets and avenues are horrely set apart
and designated as the parade ground for the day, and
will be sep: clear rome carb to curb for the said purpose.

The several divisions will form in the manner ledlowing, right resiling on Firth avenue:—

First Davision—On west Mineteenth street.

Third Division—On West Estimeenth street.

Fith Division—On West Estimeenth street.

Fith Division—On West Streethest street.

Said Division—On West Streethest street.

Minh Division—On West Streeth street.

Tonth Division—On West Fitneenth street.

The Streeth Division—On West Fitneenth street.

Twelfth Division—On West Fourteenth street.

Twelfth Division—On West Fourteenth street.

The Tour Division—On West Fourteenth street.

The Tour Division—On West Fourteenth street.

Thirdeenth Division—On West Fourteenth street.

Thirdeenth Division—On West Fourteenth street.

Seventeenth Division—On Kast The Welth street.

Seventeenth Division—On Kast The Welth street.

Seventeenth Division—On Kast Kleventh street.

Seventeenth Division—On Kast Kleventh street. Sixteenth Division—On West Twelfth street.
Seventeenth Division—On East Neventh street.
Righteenth Division—On East Venta street.
Nineteenth Division—On East Venta street.
I wonted holyson—On East Tenth street.
I wonty-first Division—On West tenth street.
I wonty-first Division—On West Tenth street.
I wonty-shird Division—On East Ninth street.
I wonty-first Division—On East Ninth street.
I wonty-first Division—On West Shirth street.
I wonty-first Division—On West Shirth street.
I wonty-first Division—At the Temple.
The column will march in the following order:—
Mounted Police.

The column will march in the following order:

Mounted Police.

Inspector George W. Dilks.

Aids-Inspector Thomas W. Thorne and Captain Theron S. Copeiand.

Two Platoons of Police.

R. W. H. Clay Preston, Marshal of the Day.

W. Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff.

W. Charles S. Arthur,
W. Samuel A. Lewis, Jr.,
W. William T. Lloyd,
Bro. John B. Wood ward,
W. William C. Liebyd,
Bro. John E. Bendiz,
Bro. Sinety P. Nichols,
Bro. Water W. Adams,
Bro. Sinety P. Nichols,
Bro. W. Ere W. Adams,
Bro. W. Elwis W. Stiner, Secretary of staff.

Mounted Aids-W. Edward Gilon, Bro. Jacob Fess.

Sir John S. Dickernal Aids, Mounted.

Sir John S. Dickernal Aids, Mounted.

Sir John S. Dickernal Aids, Mounted.

Sir George Kinkel,
Sir H. H. Brockway,
Sir Gilliam W. Lawson,
Em. Str. Charles Hilton.

PHEST DIVISION.

km. Sir John Whittaker.

First Division.

Chief-Eminent Sir Fred. W. Herring.

Alds-sir George W. Miliar, our Frank H. Aikens.

Fifth degiment Band and Drum Corps.

Columbian Commandery, No. 1. New York, with their

Guests, Damascus Commandery, No. 8. Newark, N. J.

Taird degiment cand. C. N. G.

Palestine Commandery, No. 6. New London, Conn.

Teuth Hegiment Hand.

Temple Commandery, No. 2. Albany, N. Y.

Utica Commandery, No. 3. Utica, N. Y.

SECOND DIVISION.

Temple Commandery, No. 2, Albany, N. T.
Utica Commandery, No. 3, Utica, N. Y.
SECOND DIVISION.
Chief-Eminent six Albert & Goodall.
Alds-Six Matthew Glenu, Six James & Baker.
Gratuila's Band and Drum Coros.
Morton Commandery, No. 4. New York. with their
Guesta St. Omer Commandery, No. 13, Paterson, N. J.
Band.
Philadelphia Commandery, No. 19, Nortolk, Va.
Crice Commandery, No. 10, Nortolk, Va.
TRIRD DIVISION.
Chief-Eminent Six John C. Heineman.
Alds-William Otta Munror, Emmedi Six L. A. Rousseau.
Olinton Commandery, No. 18, Frony, N. Y.,
Guert de Lion Commandery, No. 16, Auburn, N. Y.
Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Troy, N. Y.
Court de Lion Commandery, No. 15, New York.
Bethlehem Commandery, No. 18, New Work.
Bethlehem Commandery, No. 18, New Hochelle, N. Y.
Seventy-first Regiment Band.
Palestine Commandery, No. 18, New York.
Beeck Philadelphia Band.
St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, Pa., guests
of Plestine Commandery,
Fourth Division.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, r. 2, guests of Palestine Commandery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Chief-Eminent Sir Raich W. Keuyon, Sir Bobert P. Lethbridge.

Forty-seventh Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
Dewitt Cunion Commandery, No. 35, Newburg, N. J.
Budson River Commandery, No. 35, Newburg, N. J.
Deiaware Commandery, No. 44, Port Jervia, N. Y.
Gloversvalle Band.

Washington Commandery, No. 35, Saratoga Springs,
N. S.
St. George's Commandery, No. 48, Philatburg, N. Y.
Be Noto Commandery, No. 49, Philatburg, N. Y.
Bully Cross Commandery, No. 51, Schemotady, N. Y.
Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, Choverville, N. Y.
Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, Gloverville, N. Y.
Hotchkup Corpet Band.

Ciart Commandery, No. 5, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bamilton Commandery, No. 5, Bridgeport, Conn.
Narragauseit Commandery, No. 5, Bridgeport, Conn.
Narragauseit Commandery, No. 5, Co.

Narragausett Commandery, Westerty, N. I.
Piprid Division.
Chief-H. E. E. T. Schuitz, G. Capt. Gen. of G. E. G. S.
Aday-sir Wn. A. Hanway, Sir S. M. Tyler.
Wannemsoner's Sand and Drum Corps.
Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, New York, with their
guests. Maryland commandery, No. 1.
Baltimore Commandery, No. 2. Baltimore. Md.
Monumental City Commandery, No. 3. Baltimore. Md.
Columbian Commandery, No. 2. Washington, D. C.

Committan Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C.

SIXIH DIVISION.

Chis-moment sit J. E. Saxton.

Aids-Ser John E. King, Sir A. J. Brow.

Bishop's Opers House Sand.

Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Detroit, Mich.

Lyer's Bland.

Constantine Commandery, No. 3, New York.

Potomac Commandery, No. 5, weorgetown, D. C.

O'Brien's Band.

Tora Commandery, No. 5, weight their guests,

St. John's Commandery, No. 9, Elizabeth, N. J.

Band of Third United States Arthitery.

Pt. Elimo Commandery, No. 5, Greenpoint, N. Y.

Great Bend Commandery, No. 8, Great Bend, Pa.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Great Rend Commandery, No. 37, Great Rend, Pa.

S-FERNTH DIVISION.

Chief-Eminant sir u. W. Davedbort.
Alds-wir R. Crawlord, Sir Joan H. Harmer.
Brown's Brigade Band. Boston.
Springled Commandery, Parlaments, Mass.
Berching Commandery, Vitasell. Mass.
Washington Commandery, Vitasell. Mass.
Washington Commandery, Vitasell. Mass.
Washington Commandery, No. 1, Washington, D. C.
Wheeler & Wilson's Band.
So New Haven Commandery, Oc. 1, New Haven, Conn.
Representatives of Hugh de Payens Proceptory, Canada.
Urand officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of
New York, in Carriages. ElGalle DIVISION.
Onler-Di. J. E. H. Ward, 53.
Aids-U. W. V. Alexander, Sa. ill. Sacutel Sense, 33.

Aids—Brother Culson C. Hamilton, Brother William M. Johnson.

Monnted Ald—Worshipfal John Gißn.

Monnted Ald—Worshipfal John Gißn.

Brother Albert A. Bogert, Brother Joseph D. Costa, Brother Gilbert J. Orr.

Brother Gilbert J. Orr.

Brother J. Orr.

Shakespeare, No. 750; Starvesant, No. 742; With Delegation from Fifedity, No. 125, San Francisco, Cnt. Jerusanem, No. 25,

Francisco, Cnt. Jerusanem, No. 26,

Marshals,

Brother Feter Pennelli.

W. James Demarcat,

W. John Phillips,

W. Charles Bean.

Lodges—La Universal, No. 701; Garitanti, No. 542; La Francisciad, No. 387; Social Friendship, No. 741;

Mixpah, No. 732; Bethel, No. 733; Charley, No. 721;

Ancient, No. 732; Bethel, No. 733; Charley, No. 721;

Ancient, No. 732; Bethel, No. 733; Charley, No. 721;

Ancient, No. 732; Bethel, No. 231; Limanue, No. 803; Limanue, No. 804; Lavingston, No. 251; Limanue, No. 805; Bausei expenter, No. 604;

with their guests; Long Eranen

Lodge, Now Jersey.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Chief-Worshipiu Joeore J. Greens.

Advance, No. 803; Scotha, No. 804; Knilsertocker, No. 632;

Lavinee, No. 803; Gramercy, No. 803;

Francisco, No. 803; Gramercy, No. 804;

Ledges—Prue Craffman's, No. 601; Americus, No. 804;

Marshale, No. 804; Handsenbader, Worshipful Nounted Ald—Joseph Forbes.

Marshale, No. 804; Handsenbader, Worshipful Nounted Ald—Joseph Forbes.

Marshale, No. 804; Handsen, No. 804;

Manshalta, No. 489; Fecumsub, No. 804;

Manshalta, No. 489; Fecumsub, No. 804;

Marshal

Aids—Brother John S. Dingail and Brother Feter McIn(100).

Mounted Aid—Brother Joseph H. Stiner.

Marshait

Worshipful J. J. Tindale, Brother Thomas McKervan, Jr.,

Brother John C. varres, Brother S. J. Tyler.

Robertson's Maind.

Lodges—Copestone, No. 61, with thoir guests, Eureka
Lodge No. 39, Newark, N. J.: Frankin, No. 487,

Huffman, No. 42, City, No. 485, Creacent, No. 487,

Huffman, No. 42, City, No. 485, Creacent, No. 487,

Huffman, No. 437, La Minuerite, No. 334,

Union grangise, No. 37, Futuam, No.

238, Zermbabel, No. 29, Annity,

No. 237, Septume, No. 297,

George Washington, No. 296.

FOURTEANTH BUSSION.

543,474 496 Supreme Cornell, Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A., and their Visiting

Northern Jurisdiction, C. S. A., and their Visiting
Competers (in carriages).

Most Puissant Grand Council Royal and Select Masters
of the State of New York (in carriages).

And—R. F. Jackson H. Chase.

Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch
Masons, State of New York (in carriages.)

Aged and Infirm Brethren (in carriages.)

NINTH DIVISION.

Chief-Worshipful Henry Metzger.

Aids-Brother Colson C. Hamilton, Brother William H.

Johnson.

No. 233. Neptune, No. 237.

George Washington, No. 236.

FOURTEANTH DIVISION.

Aids—Bro. William H. Gorsa.

Aids—Bro. William H. Gorsa.

Aids—Bro. William H. Gorsa.

Aids—Bro. William H. Gorsa.

Bro. H. G. Pearlon.

Bro. Fred. G. Gedney.

Bro. Heo. D. Carroll.

W. E. L. A. Chrismanson.

O'Driem's Band.

Lodges—Pyramid. No. 40; Atlas. No. 316. With their guests. Kishing -iar Lodge, Jersey City, and Atlas.

No. 125. Westfield. N. J.; Continental, No. 257; Nylvan Grove. No. 175; Archardson. D. William No. 475; Mysilo 11e. No. 175; Metro-politan. No. 375; Mysilo 11e. No. 175; Chancellor Wasworth. No. 171; John D. Willard, No. 257; Charter Jak, No. 229

FIFTENNTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Herman G. Carler.

Aids—Worshipful Francis J. Campbell. Worshipful Willman U. Shaw.

Mounted Aid—Bro. Charles Merritt.

Mro. H. C. Farke.

Manahan's Band.

Lodges—Coriothian. No. 480; hope, No. 241; Feystone, No. 285; Facifio, No. 285; Enterprise, No. 125; Enseten Star, No. 285; Constitution, No. 211; Keystone, No. 285; Facifio, No. 285; Enterprise, No. 212; Instern Star, No. 287; Worth, No. 210.

SIXTR.NTH DIVISION.

Chief—dro. Foter J. Bogert.

Lodges-Corintinin, No. 280; Rope, No. 284; Point Star, No. 285; Enreka, No. 285; Enreka, No. 285; Enterprise, No. 125; Enstern Star, No. 285; Enterprise, No. 125; Enstern Star, No. 285; Enterprise, No. 125; Enstern Star, No. 27; Worth, No. 286, SIXTE: NTH DIVISION.

Chief-dro, Peter J. Rogert.

Aids-Bro. William Poillon, Nro. 1800. F. W. Taylor.

Mucutei Aid-H. R. William Gurnay.

Marshala.

Bro. L. S. Farr.

Bro. J. W. Wilson,

Band.

Lodges-Doric, No. 183, and their guests. Monnt Moriah Leuge, Finisdelpais. Pa.; Hadinat, No. 739; National. No. 200; Cyrus, No. 200; United States, No. 207; Empire City, No. 205; United States, No. 207; Empire City, No. 206; Tampisr, No. 280; Frant. No. 187; Exceisior, No. 186; forg.

No. 187; Exceisior, No. 185; Frant. No. 187; Exceisior, No. 180; Frant. No. 187; Exceisior, No. 180; Frant. No. 187; National Marshala.

Bro. Meyer Lehman, Bro. Win. H. Lewis, Bro. United Aid-W. George L. Montague.

Marshala.

Lodges-Mount Nebola, No. 187; Num. No. 180; Independent, No. 183; Westhester, No. 187; Dimarco, No. 187; Chean, No. 186; Myrita, No. 181; Dimarco, No. 181; Vanious, No. 186, Myrita, No. 181; Dimarco, No. 181; Vanious, No. 181, Lodge on Chief-Worshiptii James Maxwell.

Aids-Bro. Reuben s. Crombie, Bro. Montagues.

Bro. John F. Cuming, Bro. Win squires.

Marshalta, No. 180; James Maxwell.

Aids-Worshiptii James Maxwell.

Aids-Worshiptii James Maxwell.

Aids-Worshiptii Spane, No. 180; Harriem, No. 181; Martin, No. 180; Martin, No

Bro. Gust. Vocce.
Bro. Aug. Geisler.
Bro. Conrad Orth.
Bro. Aug. Geisler.
Rro. Charles Brand.
Lodges—United States, No. 35c; Herman. No. 288; Schuster, No. 33c; Herman. No. 288; Schuster, No. 232; Harmony, No. 199; Germania, No. 182; German Union, No. 54. Lodges-United States, No. 350; Herman, No. 328; Schiller, No. 334; Ship Solomon's, No. 279; Navigator, No. 232; Harmony, No. 189; Germania, No. 182; German Union, No. M.

TWENTY-PIEST LIVISION.
Chief-Ero, William J. Densiow.
Aids-Bro. Charles F. Robbins, Bro. J. Oscar Voute.
Mounted Aid-Francis M. Raymond.
Bro. Henry Baisdon.
Bro. Henry Baisdon.
Bro. Gustav A. Jahn.
Bro. Luzene L. Merriam.
Bro. Luzene No. 632;
Corganiam No. 632;
Corganiam No. 632;
Bro. Bro. Selectar No. 632;
Corganiam No. 632;
Bro. Selectar No. 632;
Corganiam No. 632;
Bro. Henry Selectar No. 642;
TWENTY SECOND DIVI-ION.
Chief-Bro. Theofore Limitston.
Aids-Worshipmil James L. Farley, Bro. Lewis H. Bewan.
Mounted And-Bro. George E. Baldwin.
Marshals.
Wor. William Sherer.
Bro. Lewis E. Wiebe.
Conterno's Prospect Parz Band and Brum Corpa.
Lodges-Long Island, No. 832;
Central, Rob. Bro. Lewis E. Wiebe.
Bro. James - witt.
Bro. Lauden Bro. Morpa.
Bethlebern. No. 222; Lezington. Saxon, No. 187;
Hobelble, No. 18.
Bro. Henry Fifthed Division.
Chief-Worshiptil Charles W. Hubbell.
Aids-Worshiptil Prec. Loudens.
Marshals.
Bro. Fred. Hegg.
Bro. Bro. Fred. Hegg.
Bro. Bro. Bro. Bro. 194;
No. 636; Euchd, No. 636; Tuscan, No. 704; Herder, No. 638; Seamanhala.
Bro. James F. Holle, Bro. Robbins.
Twenty-eighth Regiment Band.
Lodges-Hill Grove, No. 500; Cinston, No. 433; Ottmans, No. 638; Seamanhala.
Bro. James F. Holle, Bro. Thomas S. Cooper.
Aids-Worshiptil Thomas S. Ghil, Worshiptil George & Foote.
Mounted Aid-Bro. Anthony Wills.
Bro. James F. Holle, Bro. Bro. F. T. Nolan.
English Holms. No. 630; Progressive.
No. 631; Greenpoint, No. 433; Ottmans, No. 430; Ottmans, No. 431; Ottmans, No. 432; Ottmans, No. 432; Ottmans, No. 433; Ottmans, No. 435; Ottmans, No. 435; Ottmans, No. 435; Ottmans, No. 536; Progre

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

Cher-Worshiptul Fred Meyer.

Alds-Worshiptul Herman Cantor, Worshipful Herman

H. Hingsiage.

Nounted Aid-Worshiptul Caspar A. Schneider.

Bro. Gast. Vocce.

Marshiats.

No. 205; Marsh, No. 188.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION.
Chief-Worshipul William V. King.
Alds-Bro. A. B. Cornwall, Bro. James W. Moses,
Monnted Ald-Worsbipul Charles Brane.
Bro. Peter J. Stuyvesant, Bro. Robert A. Beers, Bro.
Louis G. Schiffer, Bro. George B. Melendy,
Edwis G. Schiffer, Bro. George B. Melendy,
Lodges-Albion, No. 26; Montgomery, No. 68; Benevotent, No. 28; M. Morinh, No. 27; Auciphi, No. 32;
Washington, No. 21, Pioneer, No. 20; Prince of
Orange, No. 16; Lodge of antiquity, No. II, with
their guests, Hodosen Lodge, No. 35, Hoboken,
N. J. Independent Royal Arch, No. 2;
St. John's, No. 1, with the Bille on
which Washington took the oath
of office as first President of
the United States, horne by
Worshipful Jamusel G.

the United States, horne by
Worshipful samuel G.
With Templar Guard, and their guests, Lodge, No. 2.
With Templar Guard, and their guests, Lodge, No. 2.
Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Standard Bearer.
Worshipful Greenfield Pole, the countributor of the first dollar to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

dollar to the Hall and asylum Fund.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

Grand Marsbal.

Special Aids.

Bro. Fdward L. Gaul., Bro. James F, Ferguson,
Bro. William F, Moller, Bro. Robert Lenox Banks,
Bro. Stepnent T, Bosmer, Bro. Robert Lenox Banks,
Grand Tyler and Grand Loughes,
Grand Tyler and Grand Lodge, ten front.

Symbolic Lodge, borde by lour Worshipful Masters,
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.

Three Worshipful Masters, bearing vessels containing
Corn. Wine and Olf.

Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.

Symbolic Lodge, borse by four Worshipful Nasters.

Nembers of the Grand Lodge, ten front.

Three Worshipful Masters, bearing vessels containing Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.

The principal archivet, Worshipful Nanoleon Le Brun, with Square, Level and Planch.

He principal Archivet, Worshipful Nanoleon Le Brun, with Square, Level and Planch.

Building Committee.

Holy Writings. Square and Compasses, borne by fond Worshipful Masters.

Grand Chaplains.

Grand Chaplains.

Grand Lodge in Grand Masters.

Past Grand Wardens.

Past Grand Masters.

Commissioners of Appeals.

Grand Lodge in charge of the Reception Committee (in carriages).

Commissioners of Appeals.

Grand Seerctary and Grand Treasurer.

Book of Constitutions, borne by Worshipful Stepnen E.

Grand Seerctary and Grand Treasurer.

Book of Constitutions, borne by Worshipful Stepnen E.

Grand Seerctary and Grand Masters.

Two Grand Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, supported by the seasons.

Deputy Grand Master.

Two Grand Hewards.

Platoon of Police.

At nine A. M. precuesty three guns will be fired in quick succession in Washington Square, and the signal for the head of column to move immediately transmitted by waring the guidons on the right of each division on Firth avenue.

The flue of march will be as follows:—Down Fifth avenue, passing in review before the Grand Lodge; columning down Scuth Fifth avenue to Grand Steventh street to Fifth avenue to the signal street. Chals street, of Broadway, to Fontweath street to Fifth avenue to the signal street to Madison avenue to Fifth avenue to Grand Steventh avenue, passing in review before the Grand Lodge; column of Broadway, to Broadway, to Fontweath street to Fifth avenue to the Fifth St. Hall, Inflance to Fifth avenue, and the signal street. The Broadway to Fontweath avenue to Fifth into Twenty-Orth Archiver of the St. Marchiver of the Fifth Hall, Inflance to Hall St. March

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

OFFICERS OF THE SURVEY IN WASHINGTON-SKETCH OF THE NAPIPI ROUTE-PREPARATION OF THE REPORT. WASHINGTON, May 27, 1875.

Lieutenants Frederick Collins, Jos. G. Eaton, J. S. Sullivan and S. P. Pante: Ensign H. H. Berroll and Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norficet, United States Navy, who were sent to the Isthmus of Panama for the purpose of locating the line for the proposed ship canni connecting the Alantie and Pacific oceans by the Napipi route, a prelimi nary survey or watch was made some time ago by Cantata Selfridge, having completed their work, have returned to the United States. Lieutenan Collins was at the Navy Department this morning. These officers commenced the work of locating the time of the canal in the Napipi and Doguado Valley on the 5th of Pebruary, and were in the field just 100 days. They were furnished with the necessary boars and men by the United States stoumer Canandaigua at Aspinwall. The season on the Istumus was drier than has been known for many years, which was a circumstance in favor of the work, as it could not have been completed by this time had the usual wet season prevailed. As it was the men suffered greatly while working through swamps, and were broken down considerably with fevers, but in no case did sickness prove fatal.

BY THE NAPIPI ROUTE the Atrato River, on the Atlantic side, could be the Airato River, on the Atlantic side, could be used for a distance of 100 miles, being free from obstructions, except a bar at its mouth, and having a depth of thirty feet the entire distance. The officers ran a line of levels from the Airato to Chiri-Chiri Bay, on the Pacific side, and market out the actual line of the proposed canal, including curves, locks, &c. The distance from the Airato to Chiri-Chiri Bay by the proposed route of the canal is 29 5-10 miles, but from the beginning to where the canal crosses the Napiol River a distance of twenty-one miles. The cutting would be comparatively light, though of course, a number of locks will have to be censtructed, Summit level being one hundred and forty-one feet above mean tide water. On the Pacific side, beyond the Napio, crossing a citance of about nine and eight-tenths miles, the cutting would be heavy and two tunnels would be required, the length of each to be determined by the depts to which the open cut should be required, the length of each to be determined by the depts to which the open cut should be required, the length of each to be determined by the depts to which the open cut should be required, the length of each to be determined by the depts to which the open cut should be required. This open cut should be free to be considered and the courty on each should be finited to a depth of two humbres feet the whole distance to be tunneled would not exceed live or five and a half miles. The officers also made

An Extrastive RECONNOISSANCE of the country on either side of the proposed route for the purpose of opening up the topography of it as lar as possible. The Napipi route is the only one south of that pince. The extraordinary dry season gave the odicers an opportunity to determine the minimum water supply for the canal, and it was found that the Napipi and other sunsider rivers would not afford a sufficient supply. A feeder line was therefore run to the Guia kiver, the next one south of the Napipi, a distance of six miles, and it is believed these used for a distance of 160 miles, being free from

bined would give an ample supply of water.

The officers above named during the summer will be employed in preparing their report to be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. It will be accompanied by maps showing in detail the work done by them.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, 1874. 1875